ROGERS BROS.'

Knives, Forks and Spoons.

None Genuine Without "1847" Stamped Upon Them.

These "1847 Rogers Bros.'" make is the old original bran of Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, and cost more in the market than any Rogers make. ☞PLEASE DO NOT CONFOUND IT WITH Wm. Rogers, Rogers & Brother or any other Rogers, without the "1847 Rogers Bros." trade mark stamped upon them. There are twenty imitations, all of which use the word "Rogers" in some shape, but none but the genuine dare use "1847 Rogers Bros."

You should get our prices on

Solid Silver Spoons.

We are showing a very fine line at VERY LOW PRICES.

We claim to be Headquarters on

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

OUR SECOND FLOOR CHINA DEPARTMENT

Is second to none in the State, and we are showing Dinner Ware and Toilet Ware in a very large variety of patterns, and at prices equal to corn at 15 cents a bushel.

Our House has been Established Over 20 Years at 156 EAST MAIN STREET.

Otto E. Curtis & Bro.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT

—TO THE—

SICK AND SUFFERING.

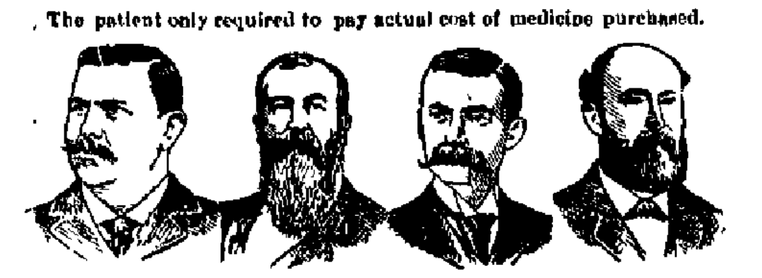
MORE VALUABLE THAN THE RICHEST GEMS.

According to their usual custom once each year to give those who have never tried them an opportunity to test their ability to cure Drs. APPLEMAN and PRETTYMAN will upon their coming visit to Decatur,

At the St. Nicholas Hotel, SATURDAY, JAN. 9th,

Give FREE Treatment to All the Afflicted.

The patient only required to pay actual cost of medicine purchased.



These doctors are well known to a great many of the chronic disease sufferers in our section as they have been making regular monthly visits here the past two years, and during that time have made many notable cures.

DR. APPLETON as has often been stated is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College where he spent years preparing himself for special work. He treats diseases of

MEN ONLY.

Young men, middle-aged men, old men suffering from weakness, impaired memory, dizziness, loss of power, unpleasant dreams, blood poisoning, leakages, losses, etc., should not let this opportunity pass, as a trial treatment will satisfy even the most skeptical of his wonderful curative powers in these cases. Not one failure in over 400 cases treated the past year.

☞All treatment Free. No charge for professional services. The patient required to pay nothing except the cost of the medicines he uses. This applies to all who call, no matter what the nature of the malady.

To Help All. Any chronic sufferer, whatever the nature of the disease, may call upon these doctors and get the best and known to enlightened medicine at the actual cost of the medicines. It is the spirit and purpose of their visits to bring to the treatment and cure of chronic diseases generally the great advantage they possess in successfully battling these stubborn seated disorders so prolific of human misery and so destructive to human life.

DR. PRETTYMAN is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He has had many years of training in the great hospitals, and as has been demonstrated, his work has surpassed the expectations of everybody. He treats all

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, bowels and bladder. All of cases of women treated by his new method. Quick positive cures.

Working for a Principle, Not a Fee.

No pains will be spared to make his demonstration complete in each individual case. Every patient who receives this free treatment will receive, if possible, more earnest, careful and expensive care than usual fee. It is the success of the principle that inspires the effort and work in each case. Each case completely cured establishes the principle that these doctors have been trying to impress, that they can and do cure diseases. They will take a genuine pride in making their cure and treatment in every case under this free offer, if it could be possible, even better than under the regular fee.

A GENUINE OFFER.

Bear in mind this is a genuine offer, inspired by right with the hope that the many who need special treatment will avail themselves of this great New Year's offering and rid themselves of the disease that have troubled them for years.

COME AND SEE US.

No Matter what form of chronic or nervous disease you have, see us. Remember the day and date.

...Saturday, January 9th, 1897...

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. — ONE DAY ONLY.

LIFE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Great Institution at Quincy—Comfortable Quarters for Old Veterans.

Decatur and vicinity is pretty well represented at the Illinois Soldiers' Home at Quincy, a home about which many of our readers know but little. It is said to be the best home in the United States. The inmates are well fed and well treated.

For breakfast they have meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar; for dinner two kinds of meat, vegetables, bread and butter, coffee, milk and sugar, pie or pudding for supper, cold meat, fruit sauce, baked beans, bread and butter, milk and sugar. The labor department of the Home such as farming, gardening, teamsters, blacksmiths, cow boys, butchers, cooks, bakers, laundrymen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, quarrymen and nurses in hospital, are all filled by members of the Home and are paid from 25 cents to 65 cents per day. The pay roll for a single month is often over $8000. All food, furnishings and supplies of every description, such as groceries, flour, meats, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, queensware and cutlery, ice, feed for eighteen horses and eighty six cattle, light and fuel, medical supplies and attendance and salaries of all employes, including officers' salaries, all at less than $10 per month for each man living at the Home.

The general government allows $100 per annum to each state Home for the maintenance of each inmate of such Home. This about twenty-eight cents per diem. The total expenses of running the Home this year was $128,000, making the net expense of the inmates of the Home, to the state of Illinois, $12,800.

The Home, while under the immediate care and management of Superintendent Kirkwood, is superintended by a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the state. The personnel of the present board is General Lewis B. Parsons, president, Flora; Colonel James A. Sexton, Chicago, and Theodore Schaar, Beardstown.

A residence of two years in the state entitles a soldier or a sailor of the late war or of the Mexican war to admission to the Home upon the formal application and examination by a local physician, approved by the surgeon of the Home, regardless of the state to which his service was accredited.

The oldest member of the Home is 93 years of age and the youngest 48. Every pensioner retains his pension upon entering the Home to do with it as he pleases, but should he become insubordinate or a hard drinker, the superintendent has the power under an act of the legislature to take his pension and hold it until that member is discharged. Members who are thus deprived of the temporary use of their pensions are allowed $1 each Monday morning for spending money.

Sales of Real Estate.

L. Burrows to M. F. Kenan, 50 feet off the west end of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, making a piece of ground 50x240 feet in block 2, south addition, $7500.

Mary A. Warren to Mrs. Sarah Robinson, lot 5 of the east half of the northwest quarter of 19, 16, 3 east; $200.

Sarah A. Ewing to A. G. Webber, a lot on South Sigel street, 165x993 feet, $1875.

Sarah A. Ewing to Joseph Michl, Sr., and A. G. Webber, a lot 80x406 feet in Stevenson's addition, $8877.

William H. Black to William G. Bachman, lot 4 in A. M. Reeve's addition, $400.

Charles E. Schroll to W. C. Field and Fred Wilson, 44 feet off west side lot 17, Whitmer Place—$1.00.

Albert F. Smith to Edward S. Edmonds, lot 11 in resurvey of Murphey's addition of outlots—$4,000.

J. S. and H. C. Starr to Jacob B. Wentz, lot 25 in block 6 in Riverside place, $1.

Daniel Frantz to Eli Ulery, south half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of 19, 17, 4 east, $1100.

Julia A. Williams to Hattie E. Perry, all of block 9 Gulick's addition, $2000.

Mary E. Lake to S. E. Huff, lot 5 in Richview, $3000.

R. J. Gabriel to William Taylor, 80 acres in 6, 14, 3, $5000.

W. J. Pegram to Mary E. Lake, lot 5 in Richview.

Amanda M. Brookshire to John M. Manley, tract in 18, 14, 2 east, $1800.

William Dinger to William E. Brockway lot 17, block 1, J. K. Warren & Co.'s ninth addition, $1500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29, 1896.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to B. Z. Taylor, dealer in grain, provisions and stocks, with correspondents in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis for the following market quotations:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Wheat—				
December	—	—	—	78¼
May	80¼	81½	80¼	81½
Corn—				
December	—	—	—	22½
May	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅛
Oats—				
December	—	—	—	16¾
May	19½	20	19½	19½
Pork—				
January	7 60	7 62½	7.57½	7 60
May	—	—	—	—
Lard—				
January	3 80½	3 82½	3.77½	3.77½
May	—	—	—	—
Ribs—				
January	3 85	3 85	3 80	3 80
May	—	—	—	—

May wheat: puts, 80⅝c; calls, 82c; curb, 81½.

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS—CAR LOTS

Wheat—28. Estimated, 20. Year ago —.
Corn—275. Estimated, 340, a year ago —.
Oats—208. Estimated, 220, a year ago. —

ESTIMATES FOR TO-MORROW.

Wheat, 19; Corn, 310; oats, 300.

Hog receipts 37,000; estimated 35,000. Market slow and weak.

Light, $3 20@3 40. Mixed $3 20@3.40. Heavy $3.15@3 35. Rough $3.05@3 10.

Estimated for to morrow, 25,000.

Cattle receipts 8,000, market strong.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Wheat, cash, No. 2, 91½c, May, 90¼c, Corn cash, 20¼c; May, 22¼, Oats, cash, 14c, May, 20¼.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Wheat, May, 87⅜c; Corn May, 31¼. Oats, May, 20¼c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Butter, steady, creamery, 13@22, Eggs, steady, 18@23.

PEORIA QUOTATIONS.

PEORIA, Dec 29.—Corn, steady, No. 3 white, 20½c; oats firm, No. 3 white, 17¼@17½c; Rye, easy, 37¼.

WILL WED A COUNT.

The Approaching Marriage of Miss Grace Virginia Corneau.

Cards of invitation were issued yesterday for the marriage of Miss Grace Virginia Corneau of Springfield, to Monsieur le Compte Joleaud de St. Maurice of Paris, France. The ceremony will be performed at the Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception on the morning of December 29, the day prior to the marriage of Miss English and Governor-elect Tanner. About this alliance of a Springfield girl with the nobility of France there is great interest on the approaching nuptials. It is understood the religious ceremony at Springfield will be preceded by a civil contract in Chicago of some kind. Just what the character of the initial of the ceremony will be is not clearly understood by the members of the bride elect's family. Miss Corneau is a daughter of William Corneau, one of the most respected citizens and for many years treasurer of the Wabash railway. Her father was born in France, where her ancestors for many generation have been officers in the French army. On her mother's side Miss Corneau is a direct descendant of John Addison, the poet, and her cousins had titles and large estates in England. She passed several of her early years in Paris and speaks French like a native. Two years ago Miss Corneau went to Chicago and entered newspaper work. Last spring she went abroad as a correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. She went over with Bernhardt and was entertained by the "divine Sara" in Paris. She visited her English relatives, and through them and her many acquaintances in Paris enjoyed especial privileges, being presented to many distinguished personages. She returned with Melba, arriving in New York only in November. Miss Corneau is 25 years of age. She is a brunette, with vivacity of manner and taste in dress that give a hint of the French blood in her veins. She has frequently visited Decatur relatives.

Lanner.

Merry Christmas!

Christmas was a little early here this year.

Mrs Rork of Decatur is visiting with her sons this week.

Miss Fannie Rhine will depart for her home in the south part of the state the last of the week.

Lewis Bushart spent Sunday with Mrs. Bushart's parents near Sangamon.

Mr. and Mrs Orville Shumate are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter into their home, arriving last week.

On Monday while sawing wood with his circular saw John Casner had a close call by having the ends of his fingers nipped by the saw, not serious, however.

On New Years' night there is to be a festival given by the church by the members to raise money much needed for expenses. A fine worsted crazy quilt will be sold to the highest bidder. Over ten dollars have been paid in at this time for inserting names on the quilt.

At the regular meeting of the M. W. of A. on Saturday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year V. C., J. E Underwood, W A, W A. Underwood; clerk, Henry Bigar, escort, E. A. Mills; banker, John Wilson; watchman, Frank Jennings, sentry, George Fobill; delegate, George Morris. Installation and initiation the first Saturday evening in January.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Experiments Conducted Under Auspices of the C., M. & St. P. Railway.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 29.—Frank Baumgartner, of Peotone, Ill., claims he has a certain cure for hog cholera. He came here at the request of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company. He has been operating on the Burch farm, near this city, leased by Orne Bros. There were twenty seven hogs afflicted with cholera. More than that number had already died. He has cured fifteen and four are recovering. He claims the disease is not contagious. He says it is due to overfeeding and too sudden change of diet.

Rabbits Dying from Diphtheria.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec 21.—Recently a number of rabbits have been found dead in the fields in this vicinity. A microscopical examination made by a local bacteriologist has demonstrated the fact that the lungs are full of pus, which shows the presence of the bacilus of diphtheria. The kidneys were found to be white and greatly inflamed. The conditions discovered are similar to those found in diphtheria in domestic cats and reported by Eklein of London, England. In case of the cats when the diseased kidneys were fed to other cats diphtheria resulted. Farmers report many rabbits found dead in the hedges. At first they supposed that the animals had been wounded by hunters or dogs, but no marks of shot or dogs' teeth are found upon the animals.

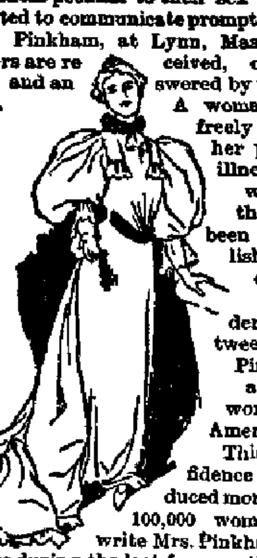
Since the corn husking season began Henry Milke, of Mahomet township, a lad of 17 years, has husked and cribbed 4844 bushels of corn. He husked this amount in 39 days, making an average of over 124 for the entire time, going a distance of 1¼ miles to and from the field for the last seven days. He not only husked that but scooped it into the cribs. This corn was cribbed on D. A. Phillips' farm in Hensley.

The relatives present at the funeral of the late Mrs. J. B. Nowlin in Austin township on Saturday were J. A. Nowlin and family, S. R. Nowlin, Robert Johnson of Latham, G. D. Applegate and family, A. G. Curry and family of Holdredge, Neb., William Rowe and family of Jacksonville, John Sykes of Bright, Ind., Mrs Lou James of Farmer City, Charles Applegate of Maroa. Mrs. Mary Shinkle, another relative, could not get here for the funeral, but arrived from Higginsport, Ohio, Monday.

In the circuit court through her attorney, W. H. Black, was Jennie Huddleston on the ground of adultery has applied for a divorce from her husband, Leroy Huddleston. The couple were married June 24, '95.

AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.



All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

TENNESSEE FARMS for sale or rent, 40 to 1,000 acres, $8 to $16 per acre, rents from $2 to $3 per acre, secure a home while land is cheap, low rate excursion every two weeks. Aaron Snick, 146 East Main street, Decatur Ill —25wtf

FARM LOANS—At Six Per Cent. Interest, Lowest rates of commission. No delay in closing loans. Prepayment privileges. C. E. GIVEN, 605 Millikin Bank Building. Dec 17-wtf

WANTED—Paper Hanging. With 25 years experience I am prepared to give prompt attention to all orders for Painting and Paper Hanging from all parts of the county. Prices reasonable and all work guaranteed. Drop a card to D. M. SMITH, West Pugh street. Aug 6 wtf

$10,000 TO LOAN, on improved Decatur or Macon county real estate. Lowest rates. No delay. C. E. GIVEN, 605 Millikin Bank Building. Oct. 3 d&wtf

LOANS Of All Kinds Made by **PEGRAM & CO.,** Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS. GEO. M. WOOD, 195 South Water st. June6-d&wtf

THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East End Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St. Dec 30 d&wtf

DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER, Resident Dentist, BLUE MOUND, ILL. Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building. Examination Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. may16-w

M. D. POLLOCK, M. D. OFFICE—Rooms 512-513 Arcade. Residence—819 West Packard St. Special attention given to diseases of women. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. Telephone 172. aug29-wtf

DR. LAURENS ENOS, *Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.* Office and Residence, 345 North Main street, opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill. May 7, 1896-wtf

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1896-7.

1. First Saturday in February.
2. First Saturday in April.
3. First Saturday in June.
4. At close of teachers' institute
5. First Saturday of November.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday. JOHN G. KELLER Co. Supt. Decatur Illinois. Oct 29-w1yr

ESTABLISHED 1860

J. MILLIKIN & CO., *Bankers,* —AND— ***DEALERS in EXCHANGE.***

Safety Deposit Boxes for the use of those wishing to secure place for their Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, etc. aug29-wtf

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PEDDECORD, BURROWS & CO., Bankers.

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Same as an incorporated bank. Buy and Sell Exchange. Receive Deposits. Discount Business Paper. LOAN MONEY ON MORTGAGE SECURITY, make Mortgage Investments for Customers, and furnish them

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES, under private key, in OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT, Free of Charge. Jan 7, 1894-wtf

Raw Fur Skins WANTED.

Highest market prices paid. Honest assortment guaranteed. Send for Price Current. THE A. E. BURKHARDT FUR & HAT CO., 9 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O. Dec 16-w6t

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS...

Our Prices Below All Discounts.

Gifts That Are Useful.

NECKWEAR, in Puffs, Tecks and Four-in-hand.
UMBRELLAS, in Silk, Satteens and Ginghams.
GLOVES, in Mochas, Dogskins and Casemeres.
HANDKERCHIEFS, in Silk, Japs, Checkla and Linen.
SUSPENDERS, in Silk, Leather and Cotton.
SHIRTS, in Fancy Bosoms, Colored and White.
NIGHT ROBES, in all the Lates Colors.
CUFF BUTTONS, Collar Buttons and Scarfpins.
LINEN COLLARS and Cuffs—Latest Styles.

You can buy these goods from us for LESS MONEY, quality considered, than can be bought elsewhere in the city.

75c Neckties for 50c, as a sample of the Reduction in the Prices.

On OVERCOATS, WINTER CAPS and UNDERWEAR, our prices are lower than you ever saw them.

Merchant Tailoring Department.

Goods and Workmanship First Class, and we will not be Undersold by anybody.

COME AND SEE US.

RACE CLOTHING MFG. Co.

129 North Water Street.

$3.50 Buys a heavy, Solid Sterling Silver Hair Brush.

Ladies' large size Dressing Combs, only $1.00

Military Brushes, Sterling, $6.00 per pair

Cloth Brushes, - - $3.50

Sterling Hand Mirrors, - $7.50

These goods cannot be duplicated, and are new and fresh. We have but a limited quantity of them.

'Uno' Lock Rib Silk Umbrellas $2.25 up.

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry and Silver Novelties in greatest variety and lowest prices.

W. R. Abbott & Co.,

...JEWELERS...

OPEN EVENINGS.

J. B. Bullard, FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

SYNDICATE BLOCK, NORTH MAIN ST.,

Where everything pertaining to the funeral business is furnished and attended to in the highest style of art. Calls day or night will receive prompt attention. In connection a receiving vault. Residence 321 West William street. Residence Telephone 175. Office, 176.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Cascarets

TRADE MARK

CCC CANDY CATHARTIC CCC

CURE CONSTIPATION.

CANDY CATHARTIC — Cascarets are the crystalized result of scientific lixivigation. They combine every quality desirable in a *perfect cathartic*. Eat them like candy. Pleasant of taste, leave perfumed breath.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — Cascarets *kill microbes*, bacteria, ptomaines, that breed and feed in the intestines. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Therefore *not only cure, but prevent* all intestinal troubles. Prescribed by all up-to-date physicians.

PURELY VEGETABLE — Cascarets are purely vegetable. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Every ingredient has its beneficial purpose, and the combination is not burdened with useless and harmful substances.

TONIC STIMULANT — Cascarets are a direct tonic stomachic and intestinal stimulant. Not only aid in discharging *effete matter*, but without fail prevent the loss of a particle of blood-making or tissue-building substance.

MILD BUT POTENT — Cascarets never gripe. They act quietly, positively, creating no discomfort. Taken systematically they will regulate evacuations perfectly. Especially valuable for piles, fistula and all rectal troubles.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — Cascarets increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers and render *mother's milk mildly purgative*. Mothers eat CASCARETS, and they afford the only safe laxative to the babe-in-arms.

CURE CONSTIPATION — Cascarets cure chronic constipation—every form of it. Taken patiently, persistently, they are guaranteed not to fail. If two months' treatment—$1,00—don't cure *any case*, no matter of how long standing or how often you've tried, druggists are authorized to return purchase money. *We will make it good.*

10c, 25c, 50c. — Cascarets cost 10c, 25c or 50c a box. We publish no testimonials, but send sample free and then guarantee perfect satisfaction, or refund money. Fifty cents pays for a whole month's treatment. Two 50c boxes, two months' treatment, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation. Try CASCARETS yourself. At any drug store or by mail for price. Get our book, "One of the Things that Kills." Address

THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., New York.

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

Our Great Discount Sale.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT On Every Article In Our Store.

Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HATS, CAPS AND PANTALOONS
Fine Line of Fine



Holiday Presents

☞ Buy Now and Save 20 Per Cent.

Ottenheimer & Co.

The Progressive Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

Telephone 182. MASONIC TEMPLE

Christmas Bargains...

THAT WILL INTEREST YOU.

We have many other that we have not the space to mention.

High Carved Back Solid Oak Arm Chair, with leather cobble seat. ... $2.00



See our $3, $3.50, $4 and $4 50 line of Fancy Rockers--best in the city.

Writing Desk, in Oak, Birch or Mahogany, only $3.50

Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF MILLIKIN BANK.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Continued from Third Page.

deeds and eagerly search for some description of men who performed them, and wish we could see their faces. Paintings have a rare value in preserving the portraits of distinguished men, and the modern photograph and illustrated newspapers make us familiar with faces. The most ancient forms of which we have mentioned as to the appearance of celebrated persons are found as busts, the Gods of old are so preserved and the head is alone shown for it measures the man, and by it he is recognized; this man whose long services in our public schools have won for him lasting distinction in this city, deserves that the thousands who know him, and have been associated with him in his thirty-five years of service, should have some lasting reminder of himself. These features so well copied by the artist, only lacking the great soul that animated them, will almost seem alive to his pupils and his friends.

We receive this bust and give it a prominent place in the building, and will point with pride to it, as all the coming years we say to those who see it, "This is our man, our 'Gastman,' who figured so conspicuously in making our public schools what they are."

Letter and Telegram.

The following personal letter from A. S. Draper, president of the Illinois State University at Champaign was ready by Mr. Sheppard:

University of Champaign, Champaign, Dec. 16, '96.—J. J. Sheppard: Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your polite invitation to attend the unveiling of the bust of Superintendent Gastman on Friday afternoon. I regret very much to say that a public engagement made long since, elsewhere in the state, forbids my accepting the same, otherwise I should have pleasure in joining with those who will do honor to your capable and efficient superintendent. I can only send my best wishes and heartily endorse whatever may be said in the way of paying respect to one who has guided the public educational interests of your city for so long and so well, and who merits my highest esteem. Very sincerely yours, A. S. Draper, Pres.

Mr Sheppard also read this telegram from Hon. S. M. Inglis, state superintendent of public instruction:

DeKalb, Ill., Dec. 17, '96. E. A. Gastman: Sorry I cannot be with you. It is just right. May you have thirty-five more years and another crown. Hurrah. S. M. Inglis.

Mr. Gastman's Life and Work.

In this connection it will be of special interest to give a sketch of the life and work of Mr. Gastman, who besides being a veteran superintendent is also president of the Illinois state board of education and is personally known in many states east and west as a leading educator:

Enoch A. Gastman was born in the city of New York, June 16, 1834. His father was from the city of Emden, Hanover, and his mother from the town of Cashel, county of Tipperary, Ireland. For twenty years the father was a sailor but after his marriage in 1830, he became a drayman. The financial panic of 1837 ruined his business and in 1838 he took Greeley's advice and came west. He became a stockholder in the colony from Long Island which entered nearly all the land in Hudson township, McLean county, and founded the village of that name. The journey from New York to Bloomington occupied three weeks. It can now be made in thirty hours In April, 1838, he began the improvement of the farm which is still owned by his son, George W Gastman, Hudson, Ill.

No schools were established until about 1846 and then they were of the most primitive kind. The subject of this sketch attended the Union school about two miles northeast of Hudson, nearly every winter from 1846 to 1854. In summer he worked on the farm. Jonathan H. Rowell, for many years in congress from the Fourteenth district, was one of the teachers of that school While engaged in splitting rails in February, 1854, Mr. Gastman met with an accident which lamed him for life and caused him to become a teacher rather than a farmer. In October, 1854, he commenced his life work in a little log school house near the present town of Saybrook in the eastern part of McLean county at a salary of $20 per month and board. This first school was not a great success. At the end of a term of three months he entered the Wesleyan University in Bloomington and remained one term when, for financial reasons, he went back to work on the farm. In June, 1855, ten days before he was 21 years old, he was elected to the high and responsible office of constable in Hudson township, and except for a few months, he held this office until he resigned to come to Decatur in 1860

In April, 1856, he commenced his second school in Kappa, Woodford county, being engaged for three months at a salary of $35 per month. At the end of the term he was asked on what terms he would teach a fall and winter school of six months. He answered that he would do it for $260. The directors said they could not pay it He immediately commenced to make preparations to attend Eureka college but a day or two before he was to leave home the directors informed him that they would give him the school at the price named. He regards this as one of the most successful schools he ever taught.

In March, 1857, he entered Eureka college intending to remain one year and then resume teaching, but the Normal opened Oct. 5, 1857, and Mr. Gastman entered the first day and graduated with the first class June 29, 1860 During the three years of his course he earned his support by working as constable on Saturdays and during vacations. In order to reduce expenses to the lowest point he boarded himself most of the time at an expense of about $1 per week. He remembers very gratefully the kindness of many friends in Bloomington and Hudson who helped him by giving him work during these years.

In July, 1860, he heard of a vacancy in the Decatur schools and came here to see about it. The late Joel S. Post was a member of the first state board of education which had managed the Normal school from the beginning. He had formed an acquaintance with Mr Gastman in the school and greeted him very kindly on this visit He introduced him to the board of directors, Messrs. A. T. Hill, S. E. Swingley and Dr. E. W Moore. At the earnest solicitation of Captain Post an application was filed for the principalship of the "Big Brick," then the only public school house in the city, now the front part of the Church street school. This position had become vacant by the resignation of Prof. A. J. Johnson after a service of two years. At a meeting of the board held August 20, 1860, Mr. J. K. Pickett of Ohio, was chosen principal of the building at a salary of $480 and Mr. Gastman was elected "principal of the preparatory departments" at a salary of $270 for a term of six months. Soon after these appointments were made all of the directors resigned and the schools opened September 10, 1860. William E. Nelson, Lowber Burrows, and D. L. Bunn constituted the new board. The next summer, Messrs. Nelson and Burrows retired and Messrs. Eros N. Henkle and Henry B Durfee became members. Soon after Mr. D. L. Bunn resigned and Mr. Samuel Rea was elected to fill the vacancy. These directors continued in charge of the schools until the election of the first board of education under a new charter in April, 1865.

In 1861 Mr. Gastman was made principal of the intermediate department, or fourth grade, in the Big Brick at a salary of $270 for six months.

It is an interesting fact that the only question of salary that has ever been raised between Mr. Gastman and the members of the board occurred at this time. Another teacher had been appointed to a similar position at a salary of $300, so the *offer* of $270 was declined with thanks and the reasons frankly given. The board immediately made the salaries equal and the position was at once accepted.

On July 13, 1863, Mr. Gastman was unanimously elected the first superintendent and principal of the high school that the schools of Decatur ever had and he continues to fill the former position, "even unto this day," a period of over thirty-four years.

So far as is known there is not another case of equally long service in the same position in the whole northwest and not more than one or two in the United States.

When he first called the teachers together in September, 1863, there were but fourteen in the city to answer, now there are seventeen in the high school and eighty-two employed in all the schools. Then the city owned but one building with four school rooms, now there are twelve buildings with eighty-three school rooms. Then the reference library consisted of one dictionary, now it contains over 1200 well selected and valuable books. At that time a laboratory in connection with a public school was probably not known in this country, now there are two well equipped laboratories where hundreds of the children of the city are taught every school day to solve problems in natural science by actually performing the experiments themselves.

Mr Gastman has signed seven hundred and thirteen diplomas for graduates of the high school and has made out orders for the payment of millions of dollars. Over twenty years ago Governor John M. Palmer appointed him a member of the state board of education and succeeding governors have kept him in the position without any solicitation on his part. He has served on the most important committees in that body and has been elected its president. He has filled all the important offices in the Illinois Teachers' association and has frequently appeared upon its programs. It is believed that he is the only teacher who has had the honor of declining a professorship in each of the two state Normal schools.

Mr. Gastman is deeply grateful to the people of Decatur for their unwavering kindness and support He feels that his lines have indeed been cast in pleasant places through the good will and kindly forbearance of a great host of loving and loyal friends.

Ex President Hewitt's Tribute.

Professor Hewett, who was for fourteen years president of the Illinois State Normal University, and who was a teacher of Mr. Gastman, in that institution for two years, was introduced by Mr. Sheppard. He said:

"I can do little more than in the Methodist fashion say amen to the exercises of this day and to the great work of a public school such as we have here.

"It was my good fortune to be called from a grammar school in the east in 1859 to take up my duties in the Illinois State Normal school at Bloomington. I have vivid recollections of the young people who were there, and not the least clear in my mind is the vision of a pink headed young man whom the young ladies talked to in one corner at recess. I noticed one young lady size me up and measure his coat pocket, plainly to see if Mr Gastman could carry me in it.

"I knew him as a student and I remember when he graduated in 1860, when he stepped out of the institution into the world, with four young ladies and five other young men. I know his work here and for twenty-five years we have been on the board of education. I need not tell you anything of him, you know so well the sterling elements of his character. His work in the highest degree has been honorable and productive of good. It has hardly been paralleled in the country—where a man has stood at the head and directed affairs so long. Both parties have shown good sense in standing together so long. This man and this community have seemed so fitted to each other that neither have tried to get a divorce. The amount of good might not have been done in educational directions if the community had not had the same man at the head so long He might have earned a larger salary elsewhere, but when his life work is done, and I hope that is a good way off, he will have a good record to his credit. I am glad you pay him this tribute today in placing his image before this school in a permanent form.

"This movement has been carried on by the teachers and pupils There are few such cases of unity and harmony as this It shows there is something back of it in the man and his ways. This grows out of and exemplifies a purpose.

"Nothing is needed more than a sympathy between the teacher and pupil I am glad you did not defer all this until he was dead No matter how much this likeness is prized, yet his most enduring monument will be a higher, grander and better thing It is the influence he has had on the men and women all over the land."

Mr Gastman's Words Talk.

Superintendent Gastman was called to the front and to the pleasure of all he responded after the *singing by the glee club* directed by Prof. Weatherf. Mr Gastman said:

"I was greatly amused some years ago in reading an incident told by Mark Twain. He told of a friend who said that when he died he wanted to get to ride on the box with the driver of the hearse, so he could get a last look at the world. I have had the look. I was struck with the thought expressed in one of Ian McLaren's sermons in which he tells that there are always two pictures of a man in a community. One points out every fault and shortcoming, while the other finds each little virtue he possesses and brings out his good points. The latter picture I have seen today and you have been kind enough to point it. It is needless to say that the other one lurks somewhere.

"Allow me to say that whoever attempts to write the history of these schools for the past thirty-five years will find that they must bring in those people who have been loyal and always ready to put their hands in their pockets to build and equip buildings. In no place that I know of have all the people so cheerfully paid out their money for public schools. I must say that the people have been wise in selecting the men to help me. In the past were those faithful men, Durfee, Burrows, Bunn and Roach of old, and Barnes, Johns, Housum, all stood shoulder to shoulder with one desire to make the public schools of Decatur the best. The teachers, too, have been loyal and willing, and have cooperated with me in every way."

W. A. Barnes.

Dr. W. A. Barnes was next called for and he responded as follows:

"I have been acquainted with E. A. Gastman since he first came to this city. I know him pretty well by this time. Most people think he has endeared himself to the board of education as a superior superintendent. He has, but they have been impressed by him more thoroughly because of his preeminently truthful character, and strict integrity.

"I think every member of the board will bear me out in saying that whenever we trusted him with a mission we felt just as well satisfied as if we knew it was done or had done it ourselves.

"There is no favoritism about Mr Gastman and these points I wish to emphasize, his truthful character and integrity."

The Artist's Words.

Leonard Crunelle was next called for and he finally came forward.

The artist is a slight, sensative looking young man with brown eyes. He speaks with a French accent which is pleasing. He thought he had been shamefully abused to have been beguiled into such an affair and vowed he would get even with Mrs. Haworth. His good natured threat was received with applause.

Others

Dr. R. L. Walston was next called for and he responded in one of his witty speeches, always to the point, as follows:

"I don't know why I should have been called on unless it is from the large number of children I have sent to this school. Mr. Gastman needs no commendation from me in words. My actions have spoken for me in testifying my regard for his work. I am one of those people who believe in more taffy when you are alive and not so much epitaphy after death. I always felt that I should like to come back and read the newspapers after I am dead.

"I feel like taking up the cudgel for the community. We are an intelligent community, we know a good thing when we see it, and we are going to keep Mr. Gastman. Not that we love Mr. Gastman so much but we want to take care of our own interests. We have encouraged boot and shoe factories, cutlery factories and so forth, but we have a much better thing in Mr. Gastman."

Mrs. V. N. Hostetler was next called on and responded in a happy little talk as follows:

"I believe I know something of Mr. Gastman as a pupil and a teacher. In the archives of the art class we have a story of a minister who was too busy to make his calls each week and who sent his assistant. The assistant was instructed to say 'There has been so much said before and so well said that what he had to say and better go unsaid.' That is the way it is with me today."

John Ullrich made a delightful talk on being called for. He said:

"I don't see what I can add. Were I Schiller I would write poetry to add something to the occasion, but as I am not I shall not do this. I know the man we honor, have known him since his first appearance in this community. He has improved in appearance, as you know him, until now, to me, he looks beautiful. With integrity, honesty, industry, like Caesar's wife, he is above suspicion. If the day of resurrection is not put off too far and the good and bad come to judgment, you will then see how much good he has really done for us."

Wayne C. Williams was called on to speak for the pupils and he said:

"To be called out on an occasion like this when so many good speakers have preceded me makes me feel as though I was unable to say much. I will say that we all appreciate our Mr. Gastman and what he has done for us."

This closed the program and then there was a general hand shaking.

Illinois Insurance Laws

Information is received that a revision of the insurance laws of the state of Illinois is being prepared by one of the prominent members of the legislature, to which, it is said, many of the newly elected legislators are already pledged Taking into consideration some of the proposed sections, this information, underwriters feel, is almost too good to be true. For instance, it is proposed to tax the companies 2 per cent on their net receipts, and out of the fund so created the office of fire marshal of the state shall be maintained. The surplus, if any, shall revert to the general fund of the state. It is also proposed to repeal the reciprocal laws of Illinois and so do away with the law compelling the companies to pay $80 per annum for having their annual statements published in Chicago and Springfield papers for fourteen times each year The present insurance laws on the statute books of the state were framed and passed in 1869, and have been amended many times since, until they present the appearance of patchwork A thorough revision is necessary and would be welcomed by underwriters if carried on with any discretion.

The old lady was right when she said, the child might die if they waited for a doctor She saved the little one's life with a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure. he had used it for croup before A J Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros

C J Malahn, formerly of Champaign, is now trainmaster of the Chicago suburban railway company.

FUNERAL OF MRS. NOWLIN.

Burial Near the Blue Ridge Church—The Services.

From the Daily of Saturday.

The funeral of Mrs. Jane S. Nowlin, wife of J. R. Nowlin, of West King street, this city, who died at the home of her son, Cortes Nowlin, in Austin township, on Dec. 16, after a week's illness, took place this afternoon from the Blue Ridge church, in Austin township, Rev. Z. T. Hatfield of the U. B. church, officiating.

It was on Dec. 9 that the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Clarence F. Emery, was called from this life, and the anxious care during her daughter's sickness and the terrible blow inflicted at her death, was more than Mrs. Nowlin could bear. She was unable to leave the house at the time of her daughter's funeral last Saturday, and was taken to the home of her son, and was given the best of care and medical attention, but she gradually grew weaker until her spirit took its flight.

Miss Jane Sykes was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her early life was spent. She moved with her parents to Dearborn county, Indiana, and there became acquainted with Jonathan B. Nowlin, to whom she was united in marriage, August 30, 1868. Shortly afterwards Mr. Nowlin joined the Union army and fought through the civil war. In March, 1867, the family moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where they resided until March, 1874, when they moved to Austin township, Macon county. Here they bought a farm and resided until a short time ago when they moved to Decatur. They retired from the farm last spring and in May started on an overland trip in a buggy to Indiana and Ohio to visit the scenes of their younger days. They remained about four months, and both Mr. and Mrs. Nowlin were of the opinion that the trip was beneficial to them. After visiting among their children a few weeks they moved to Decatur and were just becoming settled in their new home when it was broken up by death. Mrs. Nowlin was a devoted wife and mother and her life was pure and upright.

She had long been a consistent member of the United Brethren church. Mrs Nowlin was the mother of nine children, five of whom, with a sorrowing husband, are left to mourn her death.

ALLERTON A CANDIDATE.

Has Decided to Enter the Senatorial Race —What a Friend Says About It— Headquarters Open.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Samuel W. Allerton has entered the race for United States senator from Illinois. He announced his candidacy yesterday. He will open headquarters today in his offices in he Old Colony building, Van Buren and Dearborn streets. He will conduct a lively campaign.

The announcement was made yesterday afternoon by William P. Williams, secretary of the Union League club, who says he is one of Mr. Allerton's many friends who have urged him to make the fight. However, he will not have charge of the campaign, and for the present it has not been announced who will plan and have charge of Mr Allerton's prospective battles But it is known that he is determined to make *from this on* an energetic canvass and that he counts on the assurances of support he has received from country members to make a formidable showing on the first ballots in the legislative caucus

Mr. Williams said: "Mr. Allerton has been influenced to take this step largely by the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him by members of the legislature from the country. He has had the matter under consideration for some time. After consulting a number of his friends he has been persuaded that the demand for his candidacy is a strong one.

"On this account he has made up his mind to make the run, and tomorrow he will open up headquarters in the Old Colony building.

"I will not say just where Mr. Allerton's greatest strength is, except that it is in a general way among the country members. There is no doubt that a great many will come to his support; just who I cannot say. But he has also received promises of support from Cook county members, and he will have a great many friends, who, having advised him to take this step, will give him their best assistance He is certainly in this fight in earnest, and will stay in it to the finish."

When asked whether the Union League club had had any part in putting Mr. Allerton forward, Mr. Williams said:

"The Union League club has had nothing to do with Mr Allerton's candidacy, and I may say that its members; for the most part, will be as much surprised to learn of his announcement as any one. Neither has the anti-Madden committee had a hand in it. Mr. Allerton is simply doing what his friends all over the state seem to demand."

Ball Found Dead.

C. C. Ball, assistant city ticket agent of the Wabash railway at St Louis, was found dead in bed in his home, 3229 Morgan, Friday afternoon. Ball was about 40 and married. Though the indications bear those attending suicide, his friends do not entertain the view that death was other than natural. Ball was a native of Ohio, and before identifying himself with the Wabash was with the Lake Shore road in Chicago.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on the Neisler Drug and Supply Co or N L. Krone and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar which always gives relief.

Boiler Exploded.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 19.—Two boilers in the Kent Woolen mill at Centerville exploding this morning, killing three employes and fatally wounding another.

For Hoarseness.

Benj. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice It is used very largely by speakers and singers. Neisler Drug and Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

ENGLAND SHAKEN.

A Terrific Earthquake Shakes the Entire Island, Doing Much Damage.

THE PEOPLE SEIZED WITH PANIC.

Church Spires Are Thrown Down Like Toys—People Are Thrown Out of Beds—Pedestrians Thrown Off Their Feet.

London, Dec. 17.—Great Britain is in the throes of an unprecedented sensation. An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every spire from Durham to Surrey, from London to Kell on the Welsh coast. It was first noticed at 5.30 this morning and lasted from four to thirty seconds. At many points two shocks were experienced, the most severe at Cheltanham, Ledbury and Dean Forest. The tremors were accompanied by a loud rushing sound. Buildings were violently shaken, furniture shifted, doors thrown open, and ornaments upset. The panic stricken inhabitants fled from their houses. The earthquake was also violent at Birmingham, in Shropshire and Worcester.

At some points persons on the country roads were thrown down. Numerous people were thrown out of their beds. The Hereford cathedral was badly injured. The dull rumbling was followed by two loud crashes and terrible lightning and rocking. The panic at Hereford was so great that one woman died of fright. Many chimneys fell. All the pinnacles on the St. Nicholas church toppled over and part of the pinnacle of the Cathedral fell. At Liverpool the earthquake was preceded by heavy thunder and a fearful hail storm. It was only slightly felt in London. Near Shrewsbury the streets suddenly seemed to be on fire and a violent report accompanied by a shaking of the earth.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR IS DEAD

Well-Known Republican Campaigner Passes Away at Plainfield, N. J., from Bronchitis.

Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 19.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr died last night at 11 o'clock after an illness of two weeks with bronchitis and Bright's disease.

Roswell G. Horr was born at Waitesfield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830. When 4 years of age his parents moved to Loraine county, Ohio, where he passed his early years. He graduated at Antioch college in 1857, and the succeeding year was elected clerk to the court of common pleas of Loraine county, being re-elected in 1860. At the close of his term he was admitted to the bar, and practiced two years at Elyria, Ohio. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Southeastern Missouri, where he was engaged in mining. Six years later he went to East Saginaw, Mich.

He was chosen a member of the Forty-sixth congress and was re elected to the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congress.

In 1890 he moved to Plainfield and became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, which position he has held ever since. His joint debate in Chicago with W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," attracted much attention. When the Republican national campaign committee called for speakers last fall he was one of the first to respond and made over ninety speeches in the presidential campaign before he was taken ill with bronchitis.

Attack a Hospital.

New York, Dec. 19.—The World's Santiago De Cuba special says Commander Valez and 200 Spanish guerillas attacked the Cuban hospital at Tarabuco, Dec. 6. The place was protected by a small garrison. They made an heroic defense but could not withstand the Spaniards who broke in and killed all the sick, twenty in number and burned the house. The Cuban guard fought till every man was killed or wounded.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The Journal's, Madrid, quotes Premier Castillo as saying: "Spain is firmly resolved not to draw the sword against the United States except in case of positive insult, and expressing the belief that Cleveland and McKinley will refuse to sanction the resolution which is calculated to make war inevitable.

Fire at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Dec. 19.—Early this morning a fire started in the Ryan hotel annex and before it could be extinguished the annex was damaged $75,000. The Schutte block adjoining was destroyed. The loss was $100,000 Later the Northern Exchange bank and a large number of offices whose losses bring the total up to $300,000, were burned.

Choctaws Sign a Treaty.

Milscogee, I. T., Dec. 19.—The Choctaw commission signed the treaty with the Dawes commission providing for the allotment of lands, and town sites They reserve the coal fields for the Choctaw schools and the relinquishment of the tribal government within eight years.

Hermann Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Hermann, the magician, died in his private car near Salamanica today, on his way to Bradford. He completed an engagement here last night. His death was caused by heart disease.

Official Vote of South Dakota.

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 17.—The official count of the vote at the late election gives Bryan a plurality of 183 over McKinley. Both Republican congressmen are defeated by a slight majority but larger pluralities.

The rifle range of Company G has been located at Bailey's lake near Pekin. It will be 1000 yards and begins at the east line of the road, opposite the powder house. The target will be erected at the base of the hill, a little to the southeast.

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It is a well known fact that we never "make two bites at a cherry." When we feel the necessity for heroic action we stop not to count the cost. Such a time is at hand, such an emergency faces us, and we therefore offer SUITS AND OVERCOATS until Dec. 25th at the measly pittance of $10 for absolute unreserved pick and choice of our whole stock. First to come gets best pick and choice.

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The Most Liberal and Lowest Priced CLOTHING HOUSE IN DECATUR,

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.

McKinley's official plurality in West Virginia is 10,886.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

The members of the Fifth and Second regiments of the Illinois National Guard are to be at Springfield on January 11th to have a part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of John R. Tanner as governor.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic. Makes you feel fine in the morning.

It is estimated that on the farms that make up Delavan township, in Tazewell county, there is enough corn at 25 cents a bushel to make $300,000. Twenty-five cents is the mark at which many farmers have decided to let go, and all who can will hold their crop for that price.

The old way of delivering messages by postboys compared with the modern telephone, illustrates the old tedious meth ds of "breaking colds" compared ith their almost instantaneous cure by One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Albert Stewart died at his home in Bement of quick consumption, aged 29. He leaves a mother and three sisters at Bement, a sister at Monticello, and two sisters, Mrs. J. W. Layman and Mrs. F. B. Mallerne in Decatur. Had he lived until Christmas he would have married Miss Laura Jess of Bement.

YOUNG CLINTON GIRL ASTRAY.

Left Her Home and Tramped for Days in St. Louis.

Poorly clad, sick and a stranger in a big city, Bella Brown, of Clinton, Ill., tramped the streets of metropolitan St. Louis in hunger, until her frail body could stand the strain no longer, says the St. Louis Chronicle.

She was taken to the city hospital Tuesday night, a hopeless maniac. Delusions of persecution are constantly harassing her, and whenever she is approached the girl exclaims: "You have come to kill me; I can see the dagger pointed at my breast." This is the second time the girl has been in the hospital within two weeks. On the previous occasion she was in a complete state of physical exhaustion, and emaciated, owing to days of hunger. At that time the girl said she was 18, and her parents were poor people residing in Clinton. To lighten their burden she determined to leave home, and found employment as maid to a family named Sylvester, on Maple avenue in Cabanne Place. While there she became sick and had to seek other quarters, she claimed.

"Then," said the girl, "I found out what a mistake I made in coming to a big city. I tramped about the town for days.

"Sometimes I slept in coal sheds at night. There were ways of making money offered me, but I would have died rather than accept."

Officer McClellan, at the Union station, again led her into the institution Tuesday night. He said she had been about the station nearly all day acting peculiarly.

She frequented the "midway" begging everyone to send her home. Matron Frazier took the stranger in charge.

"I want to go home before I die," is all she would say.

A JANUARY WEDDING.

The Approaching Nuptials of Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., and Miss Hoskins.

The scores of friends of Mr. Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., the popular young lumber dealer, will be pleased to hear that his marriage to Miss Pussie Anne L. Hoskins, of Decatur, is announced to occur on Jan. 12, says the Springfield News. The ceremony will take place at noon on that day at the First Presbyterian church of Decatur. Rev. Penhallegon, pastor of that church, will perform the ceremony. The Episcopalian marriage ceremony will be used. Miss Hoskins will be attended by Misses Bartholomew, Roberts, Montgomery and Roby of Decatur, and Misses Catherine Brown and Vredenburgh of Springfield.

Mr. Charles R. Hudson, of Springfield, will act as best man and the ushers will be Messrs. L. T. Souther, Robert H. Lord, H. S. Dickerman and William W. Smith of Springfield, and Bruce Cheno weth of Decatur. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the home of the bride, and after a short trip south Mr. and Mrs. Vredenburgh will be at home on West Governor street.

The bride-to-be is the daughter of Dr. T. S. Hoskins, of Decatur, and is very popular in Decatur society. Mr. Vredenburgh is of the firm of Peter Vredenburgh and is one of Springfield's most promising young business men.

The J. C. Rucker Estate.

Attorney J. M Gray made his final report in the partition suit Friday for the division of the James C. Rucker estate, and was discharged and the fee for his services in the case fixed by Judge Vail. The amount allowed was $1000. This is one of the largest fees fixed by the court for an attorney's services in a long time. There was a great deal of work to be done in the case and a large amount of property was involved. The estate, which consisted of 489 acres south of Oakley, was valued at about $30,000 and was part of the old estate of John Rucker. There were nine original heirs to the property and it has been divided between them and their heirs.

Death Near Macon.

Mrs. O. H. Tiets died of consumption Friday morning, Dec. 18, at her home nine miles south of Decatur, aged 27 years.

"Excuse me," observed the man in spectacles, "but I am a surgeon, and that is not where the liver is." "Never you mind where the liver is," retorted the other. "If it was in his big toe or left ear De Witt's Little Early Risers would reach it and shake it for him. Or

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

John T. Hiler and Mary Graham in Decatur in 1890—After a Divorce.

John T. Hiler, noted over four states for his lightning marriages and divorces, has become mixed up in domestic difficulties again and is seeking a divorce from his fourth and last wife, Alice, in Chicago.

Hiler was arrested about two years ago by the equally notorious Sidney Slocum, who was then inflicting his corrupt personality upon Peoria in his capacity as agent for a Chicago sensational sheet and acting as a special detective. He arrested Hiler in Chicago and took him to Bloomington, where he was wanted for bigamy. He carried the case to the supreme court, where it was decided in his favor. Hiler was in Peoria for a time while the Bloomington proceedings were pending.

Hiler's matrimonial epochs are divided as follows:

November 29, 1890, he first married Mary Graham in Decatur, divorced April 14, 1892.

September 2, 1892, was wedded to Miss Lizzie Meyers at Appleton, Wis.; divorced July 10, 1893.

February 24, 1894, married at Bloomington, Ill., Miss Grace Washburne; divorced Oct. 27, 1895.

December 11, 1895, married Miss Alice McClelland of Chicago—still married.

When Mr. Hiler arrived in the city yesterday, says a Chicago paper, he consulted his attorneys, Girten & Cronin, who drew up a bill for divorce, preparatory to filing it this afternoon. The plaintiff, from his experience in that line, rarely allotted to one man outside of attorneys, showed a keen appreciation of the legal phraseology and thought it was just about the "right thing."

"I am very glad that this is the beginning of the end," said Mr. Hiler, as he stroked his smooth upper lip, which has recently been deprived of that bewitching mustache which has fascinated so many young ladies, "and it will soon be over. Then perhaps I can rest easier. Since I have found that it is impossible to melt my little heart of stone with the fires of love which used to thrill us I want to get out of this angle as soon as possible. It does look, though," he continued, trying to twirl his absent mustache, "as if I ought to be used to such anxiety by this time. But such is the life of a man who composes love songs."

THE PARK–SAWYER WEDDING.

Noon-Day Marriage at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

From the Daily of Friday.

Miss Mary L. Sawyer and Abner F. Park were united in marriage at noon Dec. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sawyer, northwest of Decatur, in the presence of a large company of friends. The hospitable farm house was crowded with neighbors and friends, guests from Decatur, Harristown and other points.

Promptly at 12:30 Miss Lida Sawyer, a sister of the bride, began the wedding march on the piano and the bride and groom entered the parlor without attendants. They were met by the minister, Rev. Charles McKeown of Harriston, who performed the simple ceremony which united the couple as husband and wife. The bride wore a traveling costume of dark blue and carried a bouquet of flowers. After the ceremony the guests pressed forward to offer their congratulations and best wishes for their future of the happy couple. The wedding dinner was then served and was liberally partaken of by the 100 guests who were present. Mr. and Mrs. Park received a large number of beautiful and costly presents. At 3 o'clock the bride and groom left the house amid a perfect shower of old shoes, rice and good wishes, and drove to this city and took the 4 o'clock train for Springfield, where they will visit for several days. On their return they will at once go to housekeeping on the groom's farm near Harristown.

The bride is well known in this city, where she went to school. She is a niece of Mrs. Silas Packard. She is a prominent worker in the Sharon church. Mr. Park is a prominent young farmer of Harristown township and is also well known here. He is a son of R. M. Park. Among those who attended from this city were Dr. Will Barnes, Silas Packard, R. R. Montogmery, Richard Gullick, William Hall, Dr. Ira N. Barnes, R. W. Shull, W. R. Crossman and H. Cowgill and their wives and Dr. E. W. Moore, Dr. W. A. Barnes, Miss Anna Packard, Miss M. Newman and others.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

General Sheridan and Sergeant Bull—Sheridan's Speech at Milwaukee.

A visit from Norman S. Bull, clerk of the circuit court for Crawford county, reminded me of a war incident well worth telling. At the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, Sergeant Bull was shot in the face, the bullet passing from one cheek to the other, tearing off his upper jaw, or so nearly that it hung by a brittle thread, as it were. He walked off the field and in due time brought up at a Washington hospital, remaining there until September, or four months, when he returned to his regiment for duty. A silver plate had been adjusted to take the place of the upper jaw, but it was painful and worked but poorly. Captain Thomas Kerr, later the lieutenant colonel, was commanding the regiment, and he said to Bull: "For the love of all that's good, Sergeant Bull, what are you back here for?"

"Oh, I came back to go on duty, captain." Then a happy thought struck the captain, and he asked: "Look here, how would you like to be division commissary sergeant? You would have plenty of time there to cook your hard bread and to cook pancakes."

"I guess I'd like that. Can you get it for me?"

"I'll try."

Then Captain Kerr rode over to brigade headquarters and proceeded to business after this fashion:

"General, Sergeant Bull has come back and to eat hardtack is out of the question. Can you get him in as commissary sergeant at division headquarters?"

* * *

The general squinted, after his fashion when a question that he takes deep interest in comes before him, and said: "Tom"—he always called Colonel Kerr "Tom" when he didn't call him "Chicken"—"Tom, Sergeant Bull is as good a soldier as the old regiment ever had. Few men would have come back in his condition. I think you ought to recommend him for a commission. He will get along some way with his rations if we can relieve him from cartridge-tearing."

That afternoon a letter left camp signed by Captain Thomas Kerr, commanding the regiment, requesting that Sergeant Norman S. Bull be commissioned a lieutenant. Two or three weeks later the commission came and he served the balance of the war, or up to Gravelly Run, as an officer. He was wounded at Hatcher's Run in February and again at Gravelly Run the last day of March. He was shot five times, and three of the wounds were serious ones. Those in his face made him a great sufferer for eighteen years and required so much attention, so much medical skill, that it used up nearly every thing he had. It cost the lieutenant something to keep Old Glory in the breeze, but he says that if he "had a thousand lives he'd rather see them laid down than see that flag come down in disgrace."

* * *

"The last time General Phil Sheridan was in Milwaukee," said Bob Howard, the newspaper man, "was when the Army of the Cumberland held its annual reunion there in 1882. A banquet was given the association at the National Home. General Sheridan presided. In his opening speech he was puzzled for words, but after a fashion he managed to stammer out something that but few heard and less understood. I was reporting the event for the Sentinel and had taken down everything Sheridan said just as he spoke it. When he got through he came around to me, and said: 'Look here, Mr. Reporter, do you want to please me?'

"'Deed I do, general.'

"'Then please don't print any of that d— slush of mine. Just make up a nice little speech for me.'"

Howard made up a dainty little speech for the commander of the American army which greatly pleased him.

A few years later, when he was on duty at Washington, Howard's duties frequently took him to headquarters and he always met a hearty welcome. The first time he called Sheridan said: "Oh, yes, I remember you. You are the man who made that nice speech for me in Milwaukee."

On several occasions he introduced Howard to his friends as the author of the best speech he ever made.—J. A. Watrous in the Chicago Times-Herald.

LAKE CITY SENSATION.

Singular Actions of A. B. Lynn, the School Principal.

Sullivan News: The usually quiet village of Lake City was thrown into a high state of excitement Monday by the announcement that A. B. Lynn, principal of the schools, had unexpectedly left town and was then on his way to California. He taught school Friday as usual and Saturday stated that he was going to Bethany to visit relatives; instead of this he took the train for St. Louis where he mailed a letter to his brother at Bethany stating that he was on his way to California and did not expect to return. He gave no reason for his strange action and the people at Lake City as well as his friends throughout the county are at a loss to account for his sudden departure.

He had taught the Lake City school several terms and ranked as one of the foremost teachers in the county, taking an active part in the annual institutes and seemingly well satisfied with the progress he was making in his profession. He had experienced considerable trouble in a domestic way, having buried two wives and five children. It is said that several merchants at Lovington and Lake City had small accounts against him that they were making an effort to collect.

ILL ONLY A WEEK.

Death of Mrs. J. B. Nowlin in Austin Township.

From the Daily of Thursday.

On Wednesday, Dec. 16, Mrs. John B. Nowlin of West King street, this city, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Clarence Emery, in Austin township. She had gone to Austin to attend her daughter in an illness. The daughter died Wednesday, Dec. 9, just one week before the death of her mother. Mrs Nowlin took a cold on the way to her daughter's, and it developed in an illness that finally caused her death.

Mrs. Nowlin leaves a husband and five children, two daughters and three sons. The funeral will be held at the Ridge chapel at noon Saturday. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield of the U. B. church, of which Mrs Nowlin was a member. The interment will be at the Ridge chapel burying ground near the church.

Mrs. Nowlin had a host of friends who will join with the members of her family in mourning her death. Mr. and Mrs. Nowlin had but recently moved to Decatur from Austin township.

POLEN SENT UP FOR LIFE.

Jury Fails to Give the Death Sentence in Clinton Murder Case.

From the Daily of Friday.

The trial of Edward Polen for the murder of his young wife and her mother at Clinton last March, was concluded before a jury and Judge Herdman last evening at Clinton. At 2 o'clock this morning the jury came in with a verdict. Everybody expected that the death penalty would be inflicted, but the jury found that the defendant be confined in the penitentiary for life, part of the time in solitary confinement.

The verdict was a disappointment, but it will stand. Judge Herdman himself was disappointed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH HISTORY.

Paper on the Organization of the Society Known as the Disciples of Christ.

"The Life and Works of Thomas and Alexander Campbell," was the subject of an able paper by Rev. J. P. McKnight, read before the Peoria Ministerial association. Rev. McKnight gave some of the most salient points essential to a thorough understanding of the movement and mission of the Christian church otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ. Thomas Campbell, the father of Alexander Campbell, was a Roman Catholic, but having given special study to the bible he renounced his faith and affiliated with the Episcopalians. Not feeling at home here because of the lack, as he considered it, of life, he joined the church of the Covenanters, but seemed never well pleased even in this church because of the divisions and party spirit he found to prevail there, and he began advocating the doctrine now one of the fundamentals of the Christian church—the union of the children of God.

Coming to America and finding people of all creeds located in his parish, but having no church of their own, he felt a deep sympathy for them and offered them all, regardless of denominational differences, to enjoy with him the Lord's communion. For this he was censured by the Presbytery, and though released from this by the synod, he resigned from the synod and began independent work in the groves and in private houses. At one meeting he showed forth the manifold evils resulting from divisions in the church and the principle was adopted "Where the scriptures speak, we speak, and where the scriptures are silent, we are silent."

This religious movement, called "Campbellism," took concrete form in the Christian Association of Washington, which adopted a verbose document known as "a declaration and address."

Alexander Campbell was born September 12, 1788, a mile from the ancient and once beautiful, Shanes castle. His mother, a deeply pious woman, seconded his father's efforts in giving Alexander a careful moral religious training. His father was a man of loveliest personal character. He taught his son every evening some passages of the holy writ; and every Sunday evening held a review of that acquired during the week. In teaching his son Thomas Campbell was punctual, methodical, not exacting, but appealing to his heart and consicience.

Thomas Campbell became very uneasy, when he found his association had really added still another party to the numerous ones existing. Therefore he tried to form a union with the Presbyterians, but as these did not unite with individual congregations of sects, their membership application was rejected. He gained admission, however, to the Redstone Baptist association, but even this union was on the whole a failure. Then it was decided to form an independent church. This materialized May 4, 1810, and was called the First Church of the Christian association, of which, by the way, the Rev. J. W. Kerney, well known in Peoria, is now a pastor.

When, in 1812, Alexander Campbell's first child was born, the matter of infant baptism first came up for more thorough consideration. Consistent with the principles of his association, he began to ascertain what the scriptures had to say upon this topic. Finding nothing there, as he understood it, he concluded infant baptism to be un-scriptural, and drew the further conclusion that the only valid baptism is the immersion of the believer. He held a seven-days' debate with the Rev. McCalla, a Presbyterian in Kentucky; another with Bishop Purcell on the "Infallibility of the church of Rome," and still another with the agnostic Robert Owen on the "Truth of Christianity."

At Lexington, Ky., he debated with the Rev. N. S Rice, a Presbyterian, on "Baptism, on Works of the Holy Spirit, and of Human Creeds as the Terms of Union and Communion." This debate lasted eighteen days and its proceeds, covering almost 1000 pages, is a repository of facts and arguments of the disciples.

His great aim was a simple apostolic church, with no church dissentions or corruption, but having the bible as its creed and the spiritual union of all Christians. As a preacher, he was self-possessed, and his tones clear as a silver bell. His power was derived not from graceful gesture or flowery language, nor from elaborate, glowing descriptions. Nor from merely logical argumentation, but from his singular faculty of stating and connecting facts, producing novel striking combinations of real truths, and of evolving the grand fundamental principle of things. The traits of his mind were exhibited in a rare manner in his public debates.

His chief works were "The Christian Baptist," "Remission of Sin," "The Christian System," "Memoirs of Thomas Campbell" and "Baptism." The central thought of his life was "Jesus, the Son of God."

Sales of Real Estate.

F. M. Burns to Zerilda F. Burns, lots 3 and 4, block 22, in Blue Mound—$1600.

Zerilda F. Burns to R. D. Ward, same lots as above—$900.

Harry Fisk, Jr., to Leudica A. Fisk, lot b, sub division of part of lot 16, in [illegible] 16, 2 east, $500.

Malinda Madden to A. C. C. [illegible] lots 1, 2 and 3, block 3, Rodgers addition to Argenta, $2200.

Thomas A. Pritchett to [illegible]ley, undivided half of lot [illegible]gins' addition, $100.

County

In the [illegible] Lewis et al v[illegible] to recover [illegible] farm of [illegible] jury [illegible] I [illegible] o[illegible]

At th[illegible] ton, Dec. [illegible] drew Hall an[illegible] groom has a far[illegible] a short time the

J. E. Grimslade Dead.

J. E. Grimslade, as the result of an accident on Wednesday, died at Dalton City on Friday. Mr. Grimslade was feeding a corn shredder and got his hand caught in the machinery and before it could be checked his forearm was mangle half way to the elbow. Dr. Vadakin of Bethany, was summoned and with the assistance of Dr. Hamilton the arm was amputated just below the elbow. His friends thought he was getting along nicely till Friday morning when they became alarmed and summoned the attending physician, but he could do nothing. Just forty-eight hours elapsed from the time he was injured till his death occurred. Dr. Wm. Barnes was sent for but arrived half an hour after his death. Mr. Grimslade was about 40 years old and leaves a wife and three children. He was a very industrious and respected citizen and will be sadly missed by his numerous friends.

Explanation.

Dr. Gilmore has received a letter from Rev. R. Stephens in which he wishes corrected the statement that he made concerning the brother of Rev. James Miller having been insane. He says he was mistaken and has since been informed that it was the brother's wife who was insane and he has the information from a member of the family. There was no member of the Miller family who was ever insane and the imputation of insanity is resented. Mr. Stephens requests Mr. Gilmore to make this statement to his congregation at Grace M. E. church next Sunday and say that he was mistaken when he conveyed the information as to the brother. The same corroboration comes from other relatives as to the facts. It is known that Rev. George Miller died a natural death in Kansas.

Married at the Parsonage.

From the Daily of Thursday.

George D. Slanker and Miss Effie Jepson were married at 9:30 last night at the First M. E. church parsonage by Rev. D. F. Howe. Mr. Slanker is a clerk in Herbert Howes' grocery on West Main street. The bride's home is in Clinton and she has been visiting her brother near this city. Both young people have many friends to wish them well. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Jepson, Mr. Jepson being a brother of the bride, and Mrs. Jepson, who was formerly Miss Frances Slanker, being a sister of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Slanker went to housekeeping at once in a house already furnished at 1090 West Wood street.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sold by Mr. Busher for $11,000.

The farm just below the county bridge lately owned by Dr. Waltz and traded to W. F. Busher, was sold yesterday by Mr. Busher for $11,000 to Franklin and Hugh Baker who are in possession. John E. Patterson conducted the deal. The farm embraces 135 acres and good residence and outbuildings. The Baker brothers will raise stock and carry on the dairy business.

For Pneumonia.

Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month, with good results." Nesler Drug and Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Diphtheria.

Helen Spooner, aged 3 years, died of diphtheria at midnight Thursday at Blue Mound. P. D. Spooner, the father, and the oldest son, are down with the same disease at the family home. Mrs. Sarah Ricketts, a professional nurse from Kansas City, Mo., sister of C. M. and H. L. Spooner, is attending the afflicted family.

Scaly eruptions on the head, chapped hands and lips, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is at present the article most used for piles, and it always cures them. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

County Institute.

The Macon county Farmers' [illegible] will be held February 10 and [illegible] exhibit will be held in co[illegible] the institute.

Absolutely pure, and invariably reli[illegible] of One Minute C[illegible] fails in colds, c[illegible] Children like [illegible] take and it [illegible] Son and [illegible]

Dir[illegible] shi[illegible] r

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GROVER AND OLNEY

Their Position on the Absorbing Cuban Question Arouses Criticism.

PRESIDENT MIGHT BE IMPEACHED

If it Were Not a Certainty That He Will Be Relegated to Private Life on March Fourth—Review of the Situation.

Washington, Dcb. 21.—From our regular correspondent.—There is great danger that the merits of the Cuban question will be entirely overlooked in the wrangle that is likely to follow the extraordinary position taken by Secretary Olney, that congress has nothing to do with the recognition of a new state, the power being vested in the president alone. Mr. Olney first publicly took this position in a discussion with the senate committee on foreign relations, before that committee had decided to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. After the committee had decided to report the resolution today, Mr. Olney went a great deal further, by making a statement through the Press association, saying in effect that the president would veto the resolution if it was adopted and that even if it were then readopted by the constitutional two-thirds of both branches of congress he would ignore it and treat it simply as the personal opinions of those who voted for it. If it were not that this administration had such a short time to run there is reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland dared to maintain this position the country would see another impeachment trial in the United States senate, and even as it is it may lead to serious trouble. This question is higher than party politics or than the Cuban question. If the president has the constitutional right to override two-thirds of congress, which may be considered as fairly representative of the people, it is time that the people knew it, in order that this enormous power, greater than that possessed by the crowned heads of most of the world's limited monarchies, may be curtailed by a constitutional amendment before some unscrupulous president uses it to destroy our government.

It is hardly probable, however, that this question will get before the United States supreme court for settlement in connection with the Cameron resolution, for the very simple reason that the Cameron resolution is not likely to be adopted by both branches of congress, notwithstanding its having received the endorsement of the following eminent gentlemen, who compose the senate foreign committee: Sherman of Ohio, Frye of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Davis of Minnesota, Cullom of Illinois, Gray of Delaware, Turpie of Indiana, Mills of Texas, and Morgan of Alabama. Daniel of Virginia, is also a member of the committee, but he was not present at the meeting and says he has not made up his mind whether he will support the resolution or not. The resolution will almost certainly be adopted by the senate, probably by more than a two-thirds vote. If it be seriously pushed that far, but if expressions of leaders of the house count for anything, it will never reach a vote in that body. General Henderson, of Iowa, voiced this sentiment when he said: "We are not going to have war. The Cameron resolution has not passed, and I don't believe in encouraging this war talk. We have had enough agitation already, and we don't want our business interests again interrupted by talk of war or by actual war." It is the impression in Washington that by the time Congress reassembles, the country will have made it so plain that it wants neither a war nor a war scare that the resolution will not be pushed.

It was brought out by questions of senators during Secretary Olney's unsuccessful attempt to persuade the senate committee into following Mr. Cleveland's policy towards Cuba that the administration has received much credit to which it was not entitled, by reason of misstatements in the newspapers as to demands it has from time to time made on Spain in behalf of American citizens. For instance, Secretary Olney admitted that this government had made no demand upon Spain in the case of the alleged filibuster Competitor, and others of a similar character, beyond mere requests for information. This will doubtless greatly shock the individuals who only a short time ago slopped over to the extent of writing communications to the papers advocating Olney's appointment as President McKinley's secretary of state, because of his intense Americanism. His "intense Americanism" seems to be like Li Hung Chang's conversation, mostly interrogation points.

Among the bills passed by the house was one appropriating $100,000 for government participation in the Tennessee centennial to be held at Nashville next year and $30,000 for a federal building for the exhibit, and an emergency deficiency bill appropriating nearly $900,000 for the completion of naval work now under way. A resolution was also adopted [illegible] the four days beginning Jan. 7 [illegible] operation of the Pacific railroad [illegible]. The holiday recess will be from [illegible] to Jan 5 and many senators and representatives who live at a distance [illegible] to spend Christmas at [illegible] have already left Washington.

[illegible] Resolution Would Support Spain.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—Solet says if the United States recognizes the independence of Cuba, Europe [illegible] will unanimously support Spain against America.

[illegible] the anti-[illegible] which do not [illegible] his position. Senator Hale declared that the opponents of the Cuban resolution [illegible] friends enough to beat on the [illegible]

MISS JULIA G. SCOTT TO WED.

Niece of the Vice President to Become Mrs. Carl Vrooman.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 19.—Invitations have been received here for the marriage of Miss Julia Green Scott of this city and Carl Vrooman of Baltimore, which is to take place at 8 p. m., Dec. 28, at 4168 Westminster place, St. Louis, the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, Lieutenant Charles Bromwell, United States army, and wife.

Miss Scott is the niece of Mrs. Vice President Stevenson, and the younger daughter of Matthew T. Scott of this city, who died a few years ago, leaving an immense fortune to his widow and two daughters.

It was at the first the intention that the nuptials should be celebrated at the Hotel Normandie, the home of the Vice president in Washington. The wedding will be a distinguished social event. The bride is a great favorite in Washington society.

Detective Arrests His Employer.

Sullivan, Ill., Dec. 2.—George Bates was placed in jail yesterday for the murder of his daughter's infant child. The arrest was made by an Indianapolis detective whom Bates himself had hired to work upon the case. Three weeks ago Ella Bates, his 19-year-old daughter, was found bound and gagged in her bed at her father's home, eight miles west of this city, and later in the morning her babe of four days was found drowned in a spring near by. Mrs. George Bates and her daughter Ella were arrested on the charge of assisting in the murder and are now under $3000 bonds.

RUMORS IN HAVANA

That Zertucha Well Earned His Wages and is Now a Prisoner.

SAFE LANDING OF "THREE FRIENDS"

Her Cargo Delivered Near Trinidad—A $2,000 Jewelled Hilt Sword for Gomez was on Board.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 21.—Advices from Havana Saturday night state that the latest story current among the Cubans in Havana is that Maceo, young Gomez and thirty others, including five Americans, were poisoned by Dr. Zertucha, who sold himself to Weyler and Ahumada. It is stated that the bodies were recovered by Baldomero Acosta, the insurgent leader, and subjected to a medical examination, which proved that poison had been administered in large quantities.

Believing now that Maceo is dead, the Cubans are convinced that his death must have been accomplished by treachery, because Maceo would not enter into parleys or negotiations with the enemies, knowing their deceitful character. Maceo said they would offer any proposals to get rid of their bitterest enemy. He knew the Spanish hatred against him was great, and never trusted their word, despite their boasted chivalry and honor.

Maceo remembered Napoleon Arango's case in the last war, who was killed under a flag of truce while speaking to a Spanish officer. Thus the Cubans, although now admitting Maceo was killed, believe he was treacherously led into a trap prepared in advance, and that Zertucha was a willing instrument. Many points are now cleared. Cubans remember that when Weyler started the second time for Pinar del Rio Ahumada accompanied him, but the fact was never known. All mysterious actions and words of palace officials prior to Maceo's death are now explained. The plan was evidently known. This is also the reason no credit is given here to Cirujeda's actions in Spain, since he was only the instrument to carry out the plan. No doubts now exist among Cubans that Maceo was treacherously killed in ambush. The official reports explain the fact. Cirujeda, in a telegram addressed to Weyler on the 14th inst., says:

"I cannot refrain from the wish to extend to your excellency my respectful compliments, and state that your excellency situated me at this place for the results obtained, in which I did nothing except to obey your excellency and General Ahumada."

So enraged are the Cubans by the treacherous manner in which Maceo was slain that it is said the leaders have determined to retaliate. It is reliably stated that orders have been issued to insurgent troops to show no quarter in the future. This means that the methods of the Spaniards in shooting all prisoners will be followed, and, in consequence, the war will become the most sanguinary ever known.

There is great rejoicing among the Havana Cubans over the safe landing of the Three Friends. The filibusterer delivered her cargo of arms and ammunition near Trinidad. Among other things the Three Friends had on board was a sword with jeweled hilt, valued at $2000 for General Maximo Gomez. The sword was sent to the general as a present from American sympathizers in New York.

It is also stated in Havana that Roloff has arrived with an expedition. Roloff is said to have been accompanied by over 400 men and to have had 6000 rifles, 3,000,000 cartridges and five Hotchkiss cannon. It is believed the steamer Bermuda carried the Roloff expedition.

The action of the senate committee has greatly elated the Cuban sympathizers in Havana and enraged the Spaniards. The latter are cursing the United States in every cafe in Havana. The palace officials evidently fear lest a demonstration be made against the United States consulate, for the guards about the building have been doubled.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The Report That Pinar del Rio Has Been Restored Seems to Have Been Premature.

GENERAL WEYLER OFF TO FIGHT.

Great Council of War is Shortly to be Held at Artemisa—Reported Defeat of the Rebels in Santa Clara.

Havana, Dec. 23.—Captain General Weyler left Havana at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on board the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, bound for Mariel, north of the military line across the province of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of resuming personal command of the operations against the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

Generals Arolas and Gasco, as well as the rest of the Spanish generals in the province of Pinar del Rio, have assembled at Artemisa, where they are awaiting the arrival of Weyler in order to commence a new plan of campaign. Captain General Weyler will combine the movements of General Arola's troops with the forces of the military line, all these troops beginning active movements in the province, and it is understood that there will be no cessation of activity until the campaign in that part of the island is finished. General Arolas, however, will be sent to take command of the military line extending from Jaucaro Moron, in the province of Puerto Principe.

Captain General Weyler arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at Mariel, and was at Artemisa by 10 o'clock whence he proceeded by coach, in company with General Arolas, Chief of Staff Escribano, and General Weyler's son, who is an aid to his father.

General Weyler has ordered that the cattle be gathered up immediately by the guerillas, in order to deprive the insurgents of their food supply.

General Weyler took breakfast at 12 o'clock and, upon leaving for the field was escorted by the principe squadron of colored firemen of Havana.

Sick soldiers to the number of 486 have arrived here from Artemisa and other places in the province of Pinarr del Rio. The towns in that province, from Artemisa to Pinar del Rio, are said to be improving from a sanitary point of view and to be now in a healthy condition, disease being on the decrease.

A detachment of troops at the plantation of Progreso in Matanzas has killed the insurgent leader Bernardino Veldes Viljaon.

General Solano reports from Santa Clara that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, in command of the Granada battalion, has had an engagement in that district with a force of insurgents. The general adds that the enemy had over 300 killed and wounded.

The insurgents have lifted the rails and derailed an exploring engine near Yaguaramas, province of Matanzas, killing the conductor and so seriously injuring the engineer that both his legs had to be amputated. The whereabouts of the fireman is not known.

An editorial in La Lucha praises the stand taken by Senor Canovas, the Spanish premier. "He neither desires nor fears war with the United States," says a La Lucha. "Such a conflict is far off, and will surely not arrive. The legislators in the United States who are favorable to the rebels do not represent American opinion. Senor Canovas is ready to repel any aggression, and to show those who believe themselves mighty that Spain will stop any unreasonable and illegal proteness, firm in her adage of "honor above life and riches."

General Solano has raised the siege of the village of Mayagigua, in Santa Clara province, and has in turn attacked the insurgents, who retreated from the town with losses.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Key West, Fla., says the report that General Weyler is going into the field again is confirmed tonight by passengers on the Havana boat. Preparations are being made with secrecy for a forward move. Three battalions of newly landed troops left by water Sunday for the east. It is supposed that this is part of Weyler's coming campaign.

Gomez is advancing rapidly, and it is thought that Weyler will, if possible, prevent his coming to the gates of Havana. It is stated from Cuban sources that the Cuban leader is wild over the murder of his only son and his beloved chief lieutenant and is burning to revenge their fall. The Cubans in the army are infuriated also. Dr. Zertucha is a marked man, too, and it is reported that a move has been made to abduct him. He is now in a fortress some miles from Havana, with a strong Spanish guard. His trip to Spain will be postponed, the Cubans say, as if he goes over there they have friendly hands in that country who will avenge Maceo and Young Gomez.

Major Cirujeda also comes in for his share of hatred and revenge. Strong insurgent bands are now so close to Havana that the Spanish soldiers seldom venture far out of the gates of the city except in strong force. A company of twenty-five were attacked Sunday night not over three miles from the palace by an insurgent band and several of them killed. This audacity has worried Weyler, but he cannot capture or disperse them. An American named Amos John on from Texas, is their most prominent leader.

To Prevent a Conflict Between Spain and the United States.

London, Dec. 22.—A Paris special says: "It is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy offer their services to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and terminate the revolt in Cuba.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A Look Over the Figures, Which Are Now Nearly Complete.

Philadelphia Press: The first thing that will strike the reader is the size of the popular vote. It was expected that there would be a large increase, both on account of the growth of population and the unusual interest felt in the result. There are reported in the table 18,750,351 votes. From 50,000 to 100,000 more will be added, making the total poll exceed 18,800,000. This is an increase of about 1,750,000 over the vote cast in the presidential election of four years ago. The increase in the vote of 1892 over that cast in 1888 was 757,845, or about 1,000,000 less than the increase this year. In 1888 the presidential poll was 1,137,723 larger than in 1884, and in the latter year 839,736 more votes were cast than in 1880. The increase in 1880 over 1876 was 798,337, but the increase in 1876 over 1872 was 1,951,568. This large increase was, however, due in a great degree to the enfranchisement of the colored people, and the removal of the political disabilities of thousands of white voters in the south.

Taking the five presidential elections from 1876 to 1892 inclusive and the average increase in the popular poll was 1,137,723. The increase in the poll this year will exceed this average increase by 700,000, and make it the second largest increase in a presidential poll known in the history of the country. And, considering the extraordinary conditions existing in 1876, the increase this year is really the largest made. The silent, or stay-at-home vote, was evidently brought out to an unusual degree. It has been estimated that there were 15,350,000 legal voters in the country in 1892, but as only 12,056,893 cast ballots, over 3,000,000 remained away from the polls. There are probably now 16,800,000 native-born males and naturalized foreigners of voting age in the United States. As the total poll November 3 was about 18,800,000, there must have been nearly 2,500,000 voters who did not cast a ballot. Included in this number are the sick, the absent from home, the paupers, criminals and idiots, the indifferent and disfranchised colored votes in the south.

Another point which will strike the observer is the smallness of the vote cast for the minor presidential candidates. This is not fully reported yet, but the complete total will fall much below the total cast for minor candidates four years ago. Only 845,899 are given in the table, and the total will certainly be less than 500,000. In 1892 about 1,325,000 votes were cast for president outside the two great parties. This shows the absorbing interest felt in the main questions at issue in the recent campaign. Men forgot minor differences for the time being, and gave all their influence and votes to saving the nation from the peril of bankruptcy and a debased currency. The total vote cast for Cleveland and Weaver in 1892 was 5,596,857. Mr. Bryan's vote will fall over 250 000 below that total. This difference does not, however, fairly represent the number of sound money Democrats. The Bryan-Watson vote, when complete, should be added to the Bryan total, and it would be only fair to add the Palmer-Buckner vote to the McKinley poll in estimating the strength of sound money.

Mr. McKinley polled 1,890,208 more votes than Mr. Harrison did in 1892, and Mr. Bryan polled 785,786 more votes than Mr. Cleveland did four years ago. This shows that the Republicans gained 1,104,422 more votes than the Democrats did. McKinley's popular plurality over Bryan, with a few states to hear from officially, is 725,448, and his apparent popular majority is 379,448. This is a little smaller than the plurality General Grant received in 1872, which was 762,991, but it is much larger than the plurality given to any other presidential candidate. The fact that McKinley has also a popular majority adds to the significance and emphasis of the verdict.

BILLS SIGNED.

President Signs the Pension Appropriation Bill and Deficiency Bills.

BLOODY BATTLE AT A DANCE

One Hundred Shots Fired and One Man Was Mortally Wounded—Senator Shoup Goes to Canton—The Stambouiff Trial.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The president signed the pension appropriation bill and urgent deficient appropriation bill. The latter carries mainly the naval appropriation and the chief bureaus of that department have been notified they may continue the work of repairing the ships which threatened to be interrupted by the lack of funds.

War at a New York Dance.

Middlesboro, N. Y., Dec. 23.—News from Latcher county of a bloody battle fought at a dance at the home of David Williams has been received. One hundred shots were fired. Charley Hogg, a prominent mountain teacher, was mortally wounded. His friends swear vengeance.

Senator Shoup Goes to Canton.

Cleveland, Dec. 23.—Senator Shoup of Idaho, who came here yesterday with Senator Thurston left this morning for Canton to see McKinley. Thurston has gone to Chicago.

Trial of Assassins.

Sofia, Dec. 22.—The trial of the assassins of Stambouiff is proceeding slowly.

The Columbus White lumber yard and agricultural implement house at Taylorville was destroyed by fire Monday after noon. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

CUBA HAS A DAY.

The Report of the Committee on Federal Relations Presented in the Senate.

RECOGNIZES CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Report Laid Over Until After the Holidays — It Embraces Voluminous Precedents to Show That Adoption is No Offense.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The senate galleries were crowded long before the hour for assembling. The diplomatic gallery was well filled. Cameron presented the report of the committee on foreign relations, favoring the recognition of Cuban independence and asked that it be printed and laid on the table until after the holidays. Morgan of Alabama, presented a supplementary report in behalf of himself and Mills of the committee who concurred in Cameron's report, but gave some additional facts. Sherman presented two favorable reports from the committee on foreign relations on the resolutions offered by Call. The first asked the secretary of state to furnish a list of United States citizens in Spanish prisons. The other requested the president to demand the release of all United States citizens in the Spanish penal colony off the African coast.

Synopsis of the Report.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Cameron today presented to the senate the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable to the adoption of the following joint resolution:

Resolved—By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America. Be it further

Resolved—That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and the republic of Cuba.

The report is very voluminous. It says:

Congress, at its last session, after long and patient consideration adopted with practical unanimity the view expressed by your committee that the time has come for resuming intervention with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Spain having declined to listen to any representation founded on an understanding between herself and the insurgents, and congress having pledged itself to friendly intervention, the only question that remains to be decided is the nature of the next step to be taken with proper regard to the customs and usages of nations.

Before deciding this question your committee has preferred to examine with some care all the instances which have occurred during this century, of insurgent people's claiming independence by right of revolt. The inquiry has necessarily led somewhat far, especially because the right of revolt or insurrection, if insurrection can be properly called a right, seems in every instance, except one, to have carried with it a corresponding intervention. For convenience we have regarded both insurrection and intervention as recognized rights, and have attempted to ascertain the limits within which these rights have been exercised, and their force admitted by the general consent of the nations.

The report then cites the French revolution and settlement, the revolution in Greece, 1821-1827, and from others as precedents in support of the resolution of the committee and sums up the matter thus:

The six precedents, therefore, constitute the entire European law on the subject of intervention in regard to European peoples claiming independence by right of revolution. There is no other authoritative source of the law; for the judicial courts of Europe were bound to follow the political decision; and the opinions of private persons, whether jurists or politicians, being without sanction, could not be accepted as law.

From this body of precedent, it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and practiced the right to interfere, both collectively and separately, amicable and forcibly, in every instance, except that of Poland, where a European people has resorted to insurrection to obtain independence.

The right itself has been based on various grounds:

"Impediments to commerce;" "burdensome measures of protection and repression;" "requests," of one or both parties "to interpose;" "effusion of blood," and "evils of all kinds;" "humanity," and "the repose of Europe." (Greek treaty of 1827) "a warm desire to arrest, with the shortest possible delay the disorder and the effusion of blood" (Protocol of Nov. 4, 1830, in the case of Belgium). "His own safety or the political equilibrium on the frontiers of his empire." (Russian circular of April 27, 1849, in the case of Hungary), "to safeguard the interest and honor, and to "maintain the political influence" of the intervening power (French declarations of 1849-50 in regard to the states of the Church). Finally, in the latest and most considerable, because absolutely unanimous act, of all Europe simply the "desire to regulate." (Preamble to the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, covering the recognition of Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria.)

The report then turns to the experience of Asia.

In regard to Asia, probably all authorities agree that the entire fabric of European supremacy, whether in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Siam or China rests on the right of intervention.

The report closes as follows:

The only question that properly remains for congress to consider is the mode which should be adopted for the step which congress is pledged next to take.

The government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than a hundred years, amidst divergent or clashing interests and under frequent and severe strains the two governments have succeeded in avoiding collision and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask, which the United States, within the limits of their established principles and policy, would not be glad to extend. In the present instance they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke a conflict.

The practice of Europe in regard to intervention, as in the instances cited, has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive. The practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing.

Among the precedents which have been so numerously cited, there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these, the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1823 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation today. The course pursued by the United States in the recognition of Colombia is the only course which congress can consistently adopt.

DANGER RACE WAR.

Negroes and Whites Armed are Gathering at Mayfield, Kentucky, Prepared to Fight.

TROUBLE GROWS OUT OF A LYNCHING

Dry Goods House Fails—Mortgagors Pressing Their Claims Causes the Failure — Bryan Arrives in Georgia—Will Lecture.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec 23.—A race war is imminent. Special trains today brought armed negroes and whites to the town prepared for fight. Fully 500 whites are armed and it is believed as many negroes. For forty-eight hours news has been received from different points to the effect that the negroes were organizing in large bodies for the purpose of visiting the town and wreaking vengeance on those who lynched Jim Stone, Monday morning, and whitecapped a number of colored families. At 4 o'clock this morning a detachment of thirty whites from Fulton came to the city armed to the teeth. Eddyville, Kuttawa, Wingo, Princeton, Paducah and other towns have been asked for aid and each is forming a company. The Second regiment of military at Paducah has asked for gatling guns and a piece is now on the way to this city.

The body of William Suet, colored, is lying in a side street today. He was killed last night by armed whites patrolling the streets. Suet was pursued and shot in the back. All sorts of rumors are current about a mob of negroes coming into town tonight for vengeance. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a general outbreak of negroes. Messages from Paducah and other surrounding towns have warned the whites here to be on their guard.

Dry Goods House Fails.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec 23.—The Parsons, Pelletier Dry Goods Co., one of the largest in the city of a mortgagor who holds a claim for $91,583. The mortgagors are J. V. Farwell and Marshall Field of Chicago, and H. B. Claflin of New York. Assets are not stated. The failure is due to insufficient capital and the general stringency.

Bryan in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23.—W. J. Bryan arrived last night from Chicago. He will be the guest of Governor Atkinson during his stay here. A large number of prominent citizens have called on him. He was tendered a breakfast at the Kimball house by the Young Mens' Democratic league. He will deliver a lecture here tonight.

WILL SHUT OUT THE ALIEN HEIRS.

Winnebago County, Illinois, Claims Richard Horsfall's Estate.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 23.—Winnebago county will soon come into possession of the estate left by Richard Horsfall, under the state law which provides for the forfeiture of lands which go to alien heirs.

Horsfall died in February, 1894, leaving one of the most valuable farms in the county, comprising 360 acres in Harrison, valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. He left no will and no children, his wife also having died several years before him. Local attorneys representing heirs in England purposely allowed the property to go to tax sale that they might get possession of it, for it was bid in by them when sold. The state's attorney has brought suit to remove the cloud from the title, and the county will get the property at the April term of court. It is the first case of the kind on record in this county.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HATCH DYING.

The Attending Physicians Express No Hopes of His Recovery.

Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 23.—Ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch is lying at the point of death at his home near this city. Yesterday he was thought to be dying, and his relatives and friends were hastily summoned to his bedside. Later he rallied and became conscious, and at 3 o'clock was apparently better, but his friends have no hopes for him. His attending physicians say that he may linger two or three days or he may die at any hour. He is suffering from Bright's disease.

EDMUND'S OPINION.

The Ex-Senator Agrees with Secretary Olney and Criticises the Committee's Action.

EUROPE LIKELY TO SIDE WITH SPAIN

Report That Great Britain, France and Italy are Likely to Attempt to Bring About a Settlement and Peace.

Washington, Dec. 22.—For a long time before he resigned from the senate Mr. George F. Edmunds of Vermont, was recognized as the leading authority in that body on all international and constitutional questions. The ex-senator is now a resident of Philadelphia. In response to a request for his views on the pending Cuban resolution and Secretary Olney's declaration of the president's position, Mr. Edmunds said:

"Secretary Olney not only acted properly, but it was a patriotic duty for him to make the statement he did. As the official of the government intrusted with the management of our foreign relations, it was his duty to clearly state the result of such action, and I have no doubt that if he had taken the opposite view to that which he did the men who are now denouncing him would have been the first to say he was acting in a perfectly proper manner. He did the only proper thing, and would have been neglecting his duty had he done differently."

Regarding the resolution Mr. Edmunds said: "The passage of such a resolution would be so destructive to all the productive and business interests of this country, as well as so contrary to the just principles that regulate intercourse among nations, that I cannot suppose congress would, after consideration, take such a step. The right of congress in its legislative character to declare war is expressly given by the constitution, but the power to make peace and to preserve it is given by the constitution to the president, acting in most cases by and with the advice and consent of the senate. To say the least, therefore, the right of congress to recognize the establishment of a new state in the family of nations against the judgment of the executive branch is extremely doubtful, and to do so would, under existing circumstances, necessarily produce evils, the extent of which can hardly be estimated. It would, I think, do no good to the Cubans, for the foreign enlistment act would have precisely the same force if Cuba were an independent nation. It prevents giving any kind of aid to the enemies of a nation with which we are at peace. Until there shall be war with Spain the people of this country have no right to give military aid in any form to the Cubans.

"To recognize as a separate and independent state anything so mythical as the republic of Cuba would put this country in a very undesirable position, and one in which no civilized nation would like to be placed. Should the resolution pass both houses and be approved by the president, it would result in clothing the special myth with a reality which it never possessed, and our government would receive the minister of the new state and send a minister and consuls to that country and its cities and towns, if they have any. The republic of Cuba has no stability, no autonomy, no organization no capital. We may pity the condition of the people and deplore the atrocities which are being committed on the island, but to go the length proposed is something which no self-respecting nation could do. "Should the president veto the resolution and it be passed over the veto, it would be a declaration of congress, which, perhaps, would have the same effect as if the president had signed it, if he, as the executive should deem it bad that lawful effect. But if the president should be of the opinion that the recognition of a new power was a purely executive function and refused to carry out the instructions of congress, there would be nothing left for congress to do but to either submit or impeach him for high crime and misdemeanor in refusing to obey what they regard as a valid law. But I have no idea that the resolution will pass, so that question is hardly likely ever to arise."

BUCK IN THE CONTEST TO STAY.

Hinrichsen Declares He Will Easily Win the State Chairmanship.

Chicago, Dec 23.—W. H. Hinrichsen refuses to listen to talk of a compromise candidate for the chairmanship of the Democratic state central committee. He declines to withdraw from the race and predicts he will be re elected at Springfield a week from next Monday without any difficulty.

Mr. Hinrichsen came to Chicago yesterday and issued an ultimatum to this effect to the Altgeld men. The latter accepted the challenge and began to again talk up Grain Inspector Andrews for the chairmanship.

It was considered as interestingly significant that A. S. Trude returned from his hunting trip in the west with Mr. Hinrichsen. Mr. Trude got as far as Springfield on Monday and stopped off to spend the day with the secretary of state. Mr. Trude is with Hinrichsen in the fight against the governor—rather in the fight the governor is making for control of the state central committee.

The governor is also making a determined effort to oust Theodore Nelson from the secretaryship. There are some Democratic leader in town who say that, after all, the governor may carry his entire program through.

Grand Army Men for Cuba.

Newark, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Vosburg Post G. A. R. unanimously adopted a resolution offering the services of its members consisting of one hundred able bodied men to the insurgent army in Cuba.

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